REMARKS

The present invention is a method of accessing functionalities in hypermedia to be parsed and rendered by a user agent, a browser for a user agent for rendering hypermedia that includes at least one element that has a predetermined attribute whereby a dynamically assignable keyboard shortcut for a user agent actuates a predetermined functionality associated with the at least one element, a device for rendering hypermedia received from a remote server, a computer readable medium storing computer executable code that when executed by a processor performs steps, and a signal including a carrier that carries instructions in the form of computer executable code that when executed by a processor. A method in accordance with an embodiment of the invention includes accessing functionalities in hypermedia to be parsed and rendered by a user agent, the hypermedia including at least one element that has a predetermined attribute, which may be an access key, whereby a dynamically assignable keyboard shortcut for the user agent actuates a predetermined functionality associated with the at least one element, the method comprising parsing hypermedia; collating data corresponding to that at least one element in the hypermedia that support said predetermined attribute; and rendering a display of the collated data.

Claim 4 stands objected to as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. The dependency of claim 4 has been corrected to claim 3 to correct this ground of objection.

The claims stand provisionally rejected on grounds of true double patenting. The provisional rejection will be overcome at the time of allowance of the present application.

Claims 1-3 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over U.S. published application 2003/0126136 (Omoigui) in view of United States Patent 6,569,604 (Fasenda). These grounds of rejection are traversed for the following reasons.

Each of independent claims 1, 7, and 11 and newly submitted claims 19 and 20 respectively claim a method of accessing functionalities in hypermedia to be parsed and rendered by a user agent, a browser for a user agent for rendering hypermedia, a device for rendering hypermedia received from a remote server, a computer readable medium storing computer executable code that when executed by a processor performs steps and a signal including a carrier that carries instructions in the form of computer executable code when executed by a processor.

The Examiner acknowledges that Omoigui do not explicitly teach "the hypermedia including at least one element that has a predetermined attribute whereby a dynamically assignable keyboard shortcut for the user agent actuates a predetermined functionality associated with the element." The Examiner has relied upon column 7, lines 10-15 and column 11, lines 40-50 of Fasenda as teaching this deficiency.

Omoigui discloses an integrated implementation frame work and medium for knowledge retrieval, management, delivery and presentation. Users submit queries to a server that maintains and holds information about data objects to be retrieved. The server performs a search for data objects based on a query and returns information to the client about objects that turned up in the search. The client receives information and presents search results to the user according to a predetermined and customizable theme or

skin as defined in paragraph [0284]. Skins therein customize the layout of XML results that represent information objects (the layout of the skin) as described in paragraphs [0276] - [0277]. Omoigui teaches the use of schematic results mark-up language (SRML) which as set forth therein permits clients to render the same SRML in different ways based upon a current skin such that the presentation format is not controlled centrally thereby by the server permitting a user to select a personalized format displayed in a unique way.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated from the disclosure of Omoigui and Fasenda to add access key attributes to the elements of the SRML code in view of the purpose of the skin in Omoigui being to provide the client side with choices after the objects have been extracted by SRML code. In this regard, in paragraph [0276] it is stated that the XML Web Service will not care how the results are being presented at the client which permit two clients to render the same SRML in completely different ways. Accordingly it would not be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Omoigui to provide for accesskey functionality based upon Fasenda allowing the presentation of search results to be controlled by the server. Providing an accesskey functionality at the server side would amount to controlling the presentation of the search results with the server which is contrary to the teachings of Omoigui of permitting client side control of presentation.

Moreover SRML code is never accessed directly by the user and is only used for purposes of storing and communication of search results to a client computer. This would not provide any motivation to modify the SRML

code, which is not used by the user, to have a dynamically assignable keyboard shortcut for the user agent to actuate a predetermined functionality associated with the at least one element.

Moreover, if the proposed modification of Omoigui with Fasenda was made, the claimed subject matter would not achieved. The purpose of SRML code in Omoigui is to present links to all data objects in the code to the user. Accordingly, the need for a shortcut key to some of but not all links would not be desirable or necessary.

Fasenda discloses a shortcut key, which as cited by the Examiner in column 11, lines 39-51, provides a menu pull down action with a keyboard action 404 b that could permit a keyboard shortcut for accessing a service such as the weather. This method amounts to accessing object data represented by a link automatically when the key is pressed.

On the other hand, the present invention utilizes the access key attribute to define a common attribute that links possess which is performed by collation or identification of data corresponding to those elements in the hypermedia that support the predetermined attribute. As a result, links without the attribute are not displayed. The claimed attribute functions as a filter for selecting relevant links from those which are not relevant.

The access of an attribute according to Fasenda does not provide for a selection process and is only used to facilitate access to the data represented by the link. The only filtering or selection function is performed at the server side in response to processing the query. Accordingly the modification to Omoigui to include an access key attribute according to Fasenda would not

result in the claimed collating or identification of data corresponding to only those links in the hypermedia that support the predetermined attribute.

Additionally claims 5 and 7 recite that parsing and collating is performed by a browser. Omoigui does not disclose the utilization of a browser. The Omoigui server maintains and holds information about data objects to be retrieved and returned in dependence on a query. The client browser of Omoigui does not access the information stored in the server directly and is only for passing collated results provided by the server to the user.

Moreover the modification of the client browser of Omoigui to perform parsing and collation would be impractible since a vast amount of information is stored by the server on every client computer.

It is submitted that the Examiner's reliance upon the cited paragraphs of Omoigui does not clearly identify where the claimed steps are set forth in the referenced portions of Omoigui. This is especially so with regard to the Examiner's contention that he has generally found collated data corresponding to those elements in the hypermedia that support the predetermined attribute. The Examiners citation of paragraph [0223] is submitted to not suggest to a person of ordinary skill in the art collation or identifying of data corresponding to those elements in the hypermedia that support the predetermined attribute. If the Examiner persists in the stated grounds of rejection, it is requested that he point out on the record precisely where the collating and identifying steps are found in the cited portions of Omoigui.

The dependent claims define further aspects of the present invention which are not rendered obvious by the proposed combination of Omoigui in view of Fasenda.

Newly submitted claim 19 recites a computer readable medium storing computer executable code that when executed by a processor performs the steps of parsing identifying and rendering as recited in claim 7. It is submitted that claim 19 is patentable for the same reason set forth above with respect to claim 7.

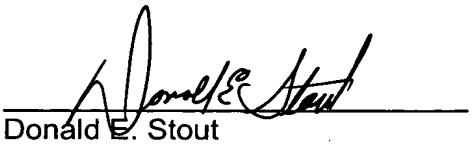
Newly submitted claim 20 recites a signal including a carrier that carries instructions in the form of computer executable code that when executed by a process provides parsing hypermedia, identifying data corresponding to elements that define predetermined keyboard shortcuts in the hypermedia; and rendering a display of the data. Support is found on page 6, lines 27 and 28 including the micro-controller running a browser process and the browser process discussed with reference to Fig. 5 on page 12, lines 21 et seq. The browser process 27 includes the claimed steps and it is submitted that the claimed signal carrier is inherent. Claim 20 is patentable for the same reasons as claim 19.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks it is submitted that each of claims in the application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance thereof is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR §1.136. Please charge any shortage in the fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to

Deposit Account No. 01-2135 (Case No. 1076.41035PX1) and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,



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Attachments